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Advertising Rates.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 6, 1883, was:

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The Corean Embassy.

Total for the week

When the treaty was made with Corea it was heralded as a great achievement, giving the United States precedence over other civilized nations, and promising large commercial advantages, through the opening of a new market for our manufactures. For the first time in the history of that people, an Imposing mission was sent to this country to formally recognize and reciprocate the relations that had been established by the treaty. How was that Embassy received at Wash-

ington? When the distinguished persons composing it reached the capital, they found the Secretary of State, the official organ of their introduction, absent from the department, and the President taking his ease in New York. No member of the Cabinet was present to extend the common courtesy of even a qualified reception. Subordinates slone officiated at a left-handed ceremony. The President and the Secretary of State might have returned to Washington in a few

hours and without the least inconvenience, If for no other reason, at least to have welcomed these foreign guests of the nation, of whose intended coming they had been long warned. Indeed, it was an indignity not to have been at the capital when this Embassy reached that city, which the Coreans must have felt, and which wounded the sense of propriety of our own people as gross treatment of strangers entitled to hospitality.

For this occasion the President transferred his official functions to New York, and, departing from all the accepted usages of the Executive in foreign intercourse, he received the diplomatic mission at his hotel in this city as he might have received a lot of Republican office seekers, except that the Coreans were honored with a full-dress parade.

At the time the credentials were presented here, it was announced that the Embassy would again visit Washington, and, of course with the expectation of finding the President and Cabinet there, after the lapse of several weeks. In pursuance of this promise they went to the capital a few days ago, and the Star of the 2d inst. notices their presence in the following terms:

"Four members of the Corean Embassy paid official visits to the State, War, and Navy Departments this morning. They were the Minister, Vice-Minister, the Secretary of Legation, and an attache. They were as sompanied by Mr. Practival Lowell, the Poreign Secretary, and Lieut. Mason and Ensign Fourks of the may At the State Department they were received by Assistant Secretaries Davis and Husrun, and Chief Clerk BROWS; at the Navy Department by Acting Secretary Sicnous Admiral Sigurator, and Commodores Excussion and WALKER, and at the War Department by Adjutan

The President was again absent. The Secretary of State was again absent. The Secretary of the Navy was again absent. The ental. If the alleged excuse be true, it does not extenuate the double offence of neglect of duty and of an indirect insult to the Corean Embassy.

The people of the United States pay the President and the Cabinet liberally for the services they have sworn to perform. Failure to discharge these trusts is a serious failure. The time has come when faithful, competent, and honest men must be put in these places, who will not abandon the post of duty for personal pleasure for a fourth of the year, and who will not draw pay from the Treasury without rendering an equivalent in upright service.

The Republican party must go!

The Zoological Garden.

To the north of the reservoir in Central Park there lies a triangular piece of land of about twenty acres in extent, remarkable for its beauty, landscape gardening having there produced its best effect, so that the artificial appears like the unaided work of nature itself. Beyond this land, and separated from it by a sunken road, is the North Meadow, so grateful to the eye. Though thus divided, the two belong together, and can easily be connected, as the original design of the Park proposed.

In many respects this triangular piece of land is the choicest in the Park. It contains splendid specimens of well-grown American trees, is remarkably rich in foliage and luxuriant in shrubbery, and its lawns are singularly beautiful, the whole forming a medel for park design to which landscape artists can point with pride.

Yet it is to this exceptionally lovely and perfect portion of the Park that the Park sioners now propose to remove the menagerie. A man might almost as well put his cattle sheds on his carefully cultivated and abundantly shaded lawn.

Gen. VIELE, one of the Commissioners tells the Tribune that "the buildings will be low, and will not interfere in any possible way with the landscape effect." But how can be turn this southerly extension of the North Meadow into what amounts substantially to a cattle yard, without marring the beauty of the landscape.

He also says that the triangular piece of ground where the buildings are to be placed "is now unused, and traversed by paths worn by workmen, who make short cuts through the trees in going to and from their work." Of course, it is unused for any especial practical purpose, though it has paths regularly laid out. If, in addition, the workmen are allowed to wear short-cut paths of their own, that only shows that the maintenance of the Park is not strict snough. A meadow so notable for its lawns, trees, and shrubbery should be guarded with more care.

But Gen. VIELE contends further that "the place where the menageric now is was never lesigned for anything except a temporary site. .It is low, the drainage is bad, and there is not enough vegetation in the vicinity. Besides, he thinks that there the menagerie breeds malaria. If the drainage is defective, however, it ought to be improved, and doubt- sive behavior to King ALFONSO is justly in-

less the place was only taken for temporary occupancy by the menagerie. But that is no reason why another and far more beautiful part of the Park should be defaced to make a zoölogical garden.

Eight or ten years ago it was proposed to remove the menagerie to the North Meadow, and buildings for its accommodation were even begun; but the project was, fortunately, defeated in time, and the unsightly structures were removed. Now, the new ground selected, though separated from that meadow by a sunken path, is really a part of it, and a menagerie on the triangular piece of land next the reservoir would soon overrun into the North Meadow. This plan, therefore, is fully as objectionable as the old one; nay, it is more objectionable, because both pieces of land would be defaced.

The fact is the menageric ought not to be in the Park at all. It is a nuisance where it is, helping to breed malaria, according to Gen. VIELE, and marring the outlook of the resiiences on the avenue adjoining; but it would

be in the way anywhere within the enclosure. The place for a zoological garden is not in Central Park, but in one of the smaller parks beyond, where it should be conducted as an enterprise by itself, and, like those in London and Philadelphia, by a private association. At best, the menagerie in Central Park has never been more than a makeshift, and is altogether unworthy of New York.

Spain and France.

We now know precisely what was almed at and accomplished by King Alfonso's visit to Germany, and how little ground there was for the vindictive outburst on the part of the Parisian populace, which had the effect of rekindling, temporarily at least, the traditional animosity between the French and Spanish nations. It remains to be seen whether the feeling of bitterness engendered by an act of folly can be allayed by making a scapegoat of the French Minister of War, by the official publication of President Grevy's verbal apology, and by a vigorous prosecution of the prime movers in the offensive demonstration. The more effectual, however, are the attempts of M. FERRY to appease Castillan resentment, adroitly fomented as this is by BISMARCK'S insinuations, the less easy will it be for him to retain a position of dignity and influenced the face of an angry Legislature and before the country at large, which detects in the whole incident a trap from which the Ministry has only been able to escape at the cost of considerable humiliation.

It is now clear that in favoring King At. FONSO'S visit to the German Emperor Premier Sagasta hoped to give the finishing stroke to a task to which the foreign policy of his Ministry has persistently addressed itself, namely, the partlal rehabilitation of Spain among the powers of Europe, and her readmission to that circle of great States by whose concerted action international interests have so often been adjusted. It has been a source of rankling mortification to Spanish pride to see the once mighty Castilian monarchy excluded from European congresses, in which a leading part is taken by descendant of those Margraves of Brandenburg, who would have been proud to hold the stirrup of CHARLES V; and the smart has become intolerable since Italy, the largest and richest part of which less than two centuries ago was an appanage of the Spanish crown, has been allowed to claim the seal from which Spain had been deposed.

The motive to strenuous self-assertion supplied by a keen sensitiveness to the eclipse of the national prestige in recent times, has been supplemented by important political and economical considerations now that all the Mediterranean States are beginning to recognize in the north coast of Africa, so fruitful and prosperous under the Roman domination, the true receptacle for the outflow of their capital and population. Spain has not looked on unmoved by aspirations of her own while France has Secretary of War was again absent. The absorbed Algeria and Tunis, while Embassy was a second time received by sub- Italy has set up a claim to the reversion stitutes and by clerks. It may be said that of Tripoli, and while England has seemed to the absence of these high officials was acci- lay a firm grasp upon the Nile country and the Sucz Canal. If the partition of North Africa among Christian powers is to be a settled principle of European policy, the Spaniards are resolved to claim for their share Morocco, or at least that part of it which, under the Roman name of Tingitana, belonged to the Visigothic monarchy, and was more than once included in the dominions of the Spanish Moors.

> To make good her title to territorial access sions in this quarter, it is indispensable that Spain should be once more permitted to participate in the congresses of the great powers; and this is the object which Sefior Sa-GASTA had in view when he decided to enter into cordial, though not too binding, relations with the German empire. It appears that the end contemplated has been virtually attained, or, at least, that a long step has been taken toward the resuscitation of Spanish influence, for we learn by a telegram from Mailrid that, during his late visit, King ALFONSO received satisfactory assurances that Germany and Austria were prepared to admit Spain's right to a voice in the European concert, so far as her Mediterranean and African interests are concerned, and also to recognize her claim to vote in international decisions affecting the Suez Canal. Notwithstanding the more or less claudestine opposition that is to be expected on the part of Great Britain, the support of the two central powers will avail doubtless to vindicate the revival of Spain's title to share in the deliberations of the great European common Wealtha Now, there is no reason to suppose that

the French Foreign Office was imperfectly informed respecting the purport of King ALPONSO'S visit to Germany, or that it suspected that the unavoidable acceptance of an empty compliment cloaked a sinister combination against the French republic. Neither M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR nor Premier FERRY seems to have drawn any extravagant conclusions from the fact that the Spanish monarch, as other foreign sovereigns had done before him, allowed himself to be made the honorary Colonel of a Prussian regiment. It was not from either of those Ministers, but from President Gravy's son-in-law, M. Wilson, and from Gen. THIBAUDIN, the recalcitrant Minister of War, that the scandalous outbreak is now known to have received the tacit approval and even direct encouragement without which, indeed, the incident could hardly have taken place. M. WILSON was prompt to seize any opportunity of wreaking on the Gambettist Cabinet the grudge he cherished against GAMBETTA, and Gen. THIBAUDIN, who, thought he could foresee the downfall of his colleagues and sought to curry favor with their probable successors, deemed it a fine thing to pose as the inflexible upholder of his country's selfrespect by refusing to welcome a Colonel of Uhians to the French capital. It is plain enough, however, that this doughty patriot would not treat in the same fashion the Prince of Walks and the Russian autocrat, although both hold honorary commands in the Prussian army; and therefore his offen-

terpreted as an act of cowardice as well as of folly.

Gen. THIBAUDIN, It seems, has been forced to resign his office, and M. Wilson has loubtless been sternly admonished that, unless his surreptitious manœuvres are forthwith stopped, his father-in-law may also be constrained to give up the Presidency, in order to avert some scandalous disclosures But although M. FERRY and his colleague of the French Foreign Office seem to be doing everything in their power to remedy a disgraceful blunder, something in the nature of the incident peculiarly galling to Castilian self-importance, and almost certain to leave a sting behind. It is perfectly true, as Bis-MARCK has slyly pointed out, that it was Germany, not Spain, which was the real target of Parisian insult; but Spaniards will find but little solace in the reflection that their country has sunk so low that Frenchmen think they can pour out with impunity upon the official representative of Castilian dignity the spite they dare not vent upon its real object.

Brother Barnes in the Confessional.

In to-day's Sun there is an open and penitential confession of wrong-doing, almost painful in its nature, by a revivalist preacher who has become somewhat celebrated of late years under the title of the "Mountain Evangelist," but is also familiarly known in Kentucky as Brother Bannes. Behold this Kentucky gospeller in sackcloth and ashes, prostrate in the dust! Listen to his cries of self-reproach, as his conscience stings him to the quick! It is touching to behold the spectacle, yet gladsome and hopeful more than anything else in his life, though his life has been full of things to him miraculous.

In abasing himself publicly before the world. Brother BARNES has done an act very rare under the sun; and it is here interesting to observe, by the way, that it was under the scourge of THE SUN that he was led to do it. When Brother BARNES was in London last August, carrying on his revival campaign among the sinners of Cockneydom, he published under his own signature a letter in which he told how he had bribed a policeman to let him into Parliament. It was a barefaced, shameless, shocking confession on the part of the "Mountain Evangelist' that he was practising corruption of a very base kind to gain his ends in London; and THE SUN brought its scourge down upon his evangelical back in a way that evidently made him wince.

Well, what course did Brother BARNES take under the circumstances? Did he merely scream? or did he get wroth at the infliction of the penalty of his misdeeds? or did he try to resist the hand of justice? or did he attempt to make an argument in defence of his evil ways? Nothing of the kind; but quite otherwise did Brother BARNES, The thongs of the law opened his eyes to his own wickedness, and both his mind and his heart were seized with contrition that he describes almost in the language of remorse. He gazed upon the thongs he had felt (see his letter in another part of THE SUN). In tones of meekness he spake and said: "This is murderously put, but perfectly just; I clearly see the wickedness of the thing; I would not repeat it for a thousand worlds; 1 repudiate the whole transaction with loathing as from the devil; I am sure I shall walk more softly after this humiliation; I hearkened to the voice of the old liar, and did a wrong thing; I do not deny it; mea culpa; think of the matter as you will, dear friends who read this, I put the whole case, without oncealment, before you." And so Brother BARNES, sitting on the stool of repentance goes on with his cries of self-reproach, finding consolation at last in the thought that there is forgiveness even for him.

Now, again, after perusing this most afflictive confession of Brother BARNES, let us once more do him justice. He has done a most praiseworthy thing; it is the loftiest deed of his life; it is the most impressive incident of his ministry; it is an act which few men have the power of soul to do. He has done it in the right way-publicly and before the whole world. Brother BARNES is a ous preacher, and we believe to possess the gift of working miracles; but never before did he preach such a sermon as this; never did we hear of his performing any miraculous deed half so astounding as that for which we now give him full credit in the presence of the whole community.

It really looks as though Brother BARNES was something of a Christian, or, at least, as though he had begun to learn one of the first lessons of true religion—that which makes a man quick to perceive wrong, quick to repent of it, quick to make open confession of it, and anxious to proclaim his gratitude to the benefactor who warned him against it.

Brother BARNES! we think better of you than you gave us occasion to do last August, and we commend your example to other sinners in the puipit and out of it. Oh, that the unrepentant, unconfessing BEECHER of Brooklyn would follow your most instructive example!

The Track of a Great Hurricane. It is very interesting to trace, in the reports that have successively reached us from various points in the West Indies, the course of the great hurricane which, early in September, started not far from the South American coast, and followed first the double curve of the Lesser and Greater Antilles and the Bahamas, and then the trend of the Gulf Stream out into the Atlantic. During the ast two or three weeks, accounts of the destructive work of this storm have been slowly received, . nd even yet the full story of it has not been to.

We first he r of the hurricane at Martinique, where, ca Sept. 4, about thirty vessels were wrecked and many lives were lost. The storm burst upon San Domingo on Sept. with even greater fury than it had exhibited at Martinique. It was here particularly destructive on land, half of the town of Azua being destroyed. Many vessels were wrecked near San Domingo, and a few days after the storm, no less than twenty-three bodies were washed ashore on one short stretch of the coast of the island.

Passing along the chain of little islands ortheast of Cubs, the hurricane raged with remendous violence on Sept. 8 among the Bahamas, and especially in the neighborhood of the island of New Providence. Here the fury of the gale was almost inconce vable. There was hardly the slightest chance of escape for vessels caught by hie storm in the intricate channels winding about among the numerous reefs and islands There was neither sea room nor place of refuge for them, for even in the harbors craft lying at anchor were dashed against one another, driven ashore, and sunk. In the harbor of Nassau alone nearly one hundred vessels were wrecked. The ship Carleton took refuge in Little San Salvador harbor on the night of Sept. 7, as the barometer in dicated the coming of a hurricane, and the next morning was torn from her anchorage, driven out of the harbor, and cast upon a reef. It is known that more than fifty lives were lost in the Bahamas during this storm, but the full loss of life and property is not known, as according to the latest advices

there were several missing vessels yet to be heard from. Falking next into the path of the Gulf

Stream, the hurricane swung into a northeasterly course, and began its advance up the coast of the United States. It was now within reach of the telegraph, and warning of its approach was quickly sent to the Atlantic ports. As it emerged from the narrow West Indian seas and moved northward, the storm widened its track and became a little less furious. Along the North Carolina coast however, where it raged on the 10th and 11th of September, it was said at the time to be the flercest gale ever experienced there, particularly at some distance inland; and reports of its ravages, combined with the warnings given by the Signal Service observers, caused a great many vessels to remain in port waiting for it to pass. After leaving the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras, however, the

storm was soon lost upon the Atlantic. Although several ships were severely handled by this remarkable storm between the Bermudas and the mainland, its chief work of destruction was wrought among the West India islands. There, as we have seen, it was one of the most disastrous hurricanes ver experienced. The relation between the meteorology of the West Indian seas and that of the western Atlantic is exceedingly curious as well as very important. Where among the larger exhibitions of the forces of nature, is there anything more interesting than these West Indian hurricanes, which after sweeping around the semicircle of romantic and fertile islands that make the tropical regions of America so picturesque, dart out, as if from a veritable Cave of the Winds, upon the Atlantic, and carry shipwreck and terror as far north, sometimes, as the Banks of Newfoundland?

Last Friday, in the course of an address to the General Convention of the Episcopalians, the English Bishop of Rochester used the following language:

"Much of our preaching is unintelligible to the masses What are we to do? Must we leave them to themselves In England they say to the masses, We will give you chirches of your own, where you can come and bring your wives and children, and the service and preaching will be easily understood. The key to the problem is let a inission churud be annexed to every wealthy church, and see that the congregation is cared for."

We do not doubt the goodness of the Bishop of Rochester's Intentious and the sincerity of his desire to extend the valuable influence of his Church among rich and poor, but, like many other people with comfortable and cultivated surroundings, he shows himself to be very ignorant of the dispositions and capacities of the great majority of societyof the masses, as he calls them. His remarks, instead of winning them, will rather repel them, for they have the tone which 'the masses" most of all resent.

Instead of telling elergymen to establish mission churches where "the service and preaching will be easily understood." because much of our preaching is unintelligible to the masses," a wise Bishop would have told them that they were not fit to preach the Gospel unless they could make themselves generally intelligible. The simpler and clearer the preaching the more effective will it be, whatever the audience, and more than that, the higher will be the order of its eloquence

Nor are the people so stupid as the Bishon of Rochester imagines. They understand a great deal more than he supposes, and are much better able to judge of the value of what they hear and read. They are men and women to whom life is generally a very serious business. They oftentimes give much thought to its deepest problems. A clergyman who wishes to influence the minds and hearts of such people will be the more uccessful the profounder his knowledge of human nature and the clearer his understanding of the subject he attempts to cluci-

date; and, above all, he must be sincere. As to churches, they should all be mission churches. Some are needed in neighborhoods inhabited chiefly by the well to do, and more in those where the poor, who are the great majority, have their dwellings.

Mount Evarts.

We observe with considerable interest that people in the West have named a mountain after our distinguished fellow townsman, the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. This is a compliment not only to the eminent special pleader, the indefatigable orator, the bold and acute moralist, but also-perhaps less directly-to THE Sun, of which Mr. EVABTS was one of the original stockholders.

There are already in a different part of the ountry mountains which bear the names of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, Monroe, and other statesmen who have held the office of President of the United States. Mr. Evants, we believe, has never been President; yet, if a mountain is to bear aloft and perpetuate his fame, it is probably wise to christen the eminence at once, with out waiting for his election.

Mount Evarts is a small but tolerably symmetrical peak, situated near the northeast corner of the Yellowstone Park. There are bigger mountains all around it, but Mr. EVARTS is not physically a giant. The selection seems to have been made with some re gard to the fitness of things. It would be interesting to know, however, why, with the innumerable summits of the unnamed Rockies to choose from, the committee charged with this compliment to the celebrated orator, should have fixed the name upon the one peak in all America whose torrents of slush and melted snow feed the profane waters of Hell Roaring Creek.

The trial of ex-Senator Loren B. Sessions or an alleged attempt at bribery in the Senacorial contest of 1881 is set down for this week. We also observe that the Republican State Executive Committee, of which Mr. George H. SHARPE is Chairman, announces daily meetings his week. It will be awkward for the committee to get along without its distinguished head; but Mr. Sharps is the chief witness for the prosecution in the SESSIONS case, and we trust the committee will make 'the sacrifice for the public weal and let Mr. SHARPE go to Albany, even though the Half Breeds, whose leader SESSIONS was, do protest

Brace up, brethren, and be virtuous! You will feel better over the consciousness of duty done, and one BESSIONS more or less doesn't matter to the grand old party now. Put in a proxy for SHARPE!

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD will be here in a few days, and the object of his visit is already being discussed. He does not come, we imagine merely for the purpose of lecturing and money making, but as a student of American politics, culture, and manners. In particular he will seek to verify some of his rgenious guesses based upon remarkable Am rican authorities. He will try to visit some of the American communities in which everybon'y eats with his knife and believes literally in the Pentateuch. Seriously, however, he will find the has much to learn, and as he is a very fair minded man, he will probably find cause to mod. 'ry some of his opinions.

It is said that Mr., JOHN J. O'BBIEN wants to hire the Madison Square Garden and hold a Republican mase meeting in it. It is none of our business, but as Mr. VANA REBELLY charges our business, but as Mr. VANA That Mr. o'Brizn might deplete the Republican cam-paign fund to better advantage in some other way. If the enthusiasm which the Republicans showed in coming out to the primaries is a fair test of the feeling of the party in this city, there will be no tumultuous surge of people at any meeting which Mr. O'BRIEN may call. Perhaps the rooms of the State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be found quite large

The Mayor should not sanction the further obstruction of the streets by stands for the sale of newspapers or anything else.

snough for the proposed meeting.

It is to be hoped that before Treasurer Honns sent out his circulars yesterday soliciting contributions to the Republican campaign fund, he carefully read chapter 354 of the laws passed by our Democratic Legislature last spring. Section 10 says:

"No person shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive any assessment, contribution, promise, or pledge, for any political purpose whatever, from any person receiv-ing salary or fees from the State, or any county, city, town, village, or political division within the State."

As the sinews of war in past campaigns have been supplied almost wholly by officeholders, a new set of contributors will have to be found. Perhaps, however, Hobbs will prove to be a bold man like HUBBELL and defy civil service laws. Or he may enforce the Texas plan. Down in that State the other day a Postmaster in settling his accounts with the department found he had been docked \$14.75 a quarter. That," said the polite inspector from Washington, "is your political contribution to the last campaign fund." If our Republican State Committee should suddenly become flush of funds it might behoove the officeholding gentlemen to ascertain whether they are contributing unawares out of next quarter's pay.

Among the great church conferences of the year that of the Mormons now in session in Salt Lake City is not the least interesting. The causes for the failure of the EDMUNDS law are easily found when one reads the flery and de-flant speeches in defence of polygamy. One of the younger brethren in Friday's meeting said he had "utter contempt for men professing to be Latter Day Saints who put away their wives and sent them to their mothers after the passage of the EDMUNDS law." This utterance was a bold rebuke of President JOHN TAYLOR. who had pursued the course indicated, and it was approved by other speakers. The radical party is evidently dominant in the councils of the Church, and prepared to resist any further legislation by Congress. The Saints seem to thrive on opposition.

The Staten Island Star declares that Mr. HOLMAN is a Republican. It is a mistake. He is a Democrat. He has always belonged to the Democratic party. He has never belonged to any other.

MORMONS IN CONFERENCE.

Apostles Taylor, Grant, and Brigham Young Defending the Pulth.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 6 .- The fifty-third semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church met in this city yesterday. John Taylor, President of the Church, said that the officers of the Church were agents of God on earth to carry out His works, and that God would sus-tain His people, and Zion would grow forever. Heber J. Grant, one of the new Apostles appointed last year, zealously advocated polygamy and tithe paying. He said that after the passage of the Edmunds law polygamists professing to be good Latter Day Saints had put away their wifes and sent them to their moth-He had an utter contempt for such men

ers. He had an utter contempt for such men. He had more respect for Gentiles or Methodists, avowed enemies, than he had for Latter Day Saints frightened by a law passed by Congress. [John Taylor, President of the Church, was the first to send his wives away, and he did not call them together again until the Church concluded to test the constitutionality of the net.]

Brigham Young, Jr., said that the powers of darkness were strengthening to over throw the Church of God; that there never was a time when they needed the power of the Spirit so much, but that no power on earth could overthrow the Saints, and that stronger revelations than those they had received were yet to come. George Q. Cannon spoke in the same strain and said that nothing but the Spirit of God was sufficient to give them wisdom to guide them. God had rescued them from impending danger several times within the past six months. He spoke of the growth of the Church, and said that several temples were being built in the Territory, and that God was providing plans to preserve the Saints.

Apostle Snow said that all the powers of heaven and hell could not provail against the Saints, and that they would go on prospering. The attendance is large and the meetings show the determination of the Church to stand by polygamy.

To-Day's Sunday-School Lesson

In painful contrast with the Godly life of Samuel comes the bad story of the death of Ell, which force of character. His good for nothing sons, Hophni and Phinehas, appear to have managed him. His ad-ministration of the office of High Priest was a failure on account of his imbecility. The Philistines, stirred to new energy by the mischief Saupson had wrought upon them, were now taking vengeance by inflicting new vexations on the Israelites. The Philistines po appeared in full force against the laracities. The terrifled Israelites thought to gain the victory over them by taking the Ark of the Covenant into the battle. They had a superstitious reverence for this, and they sup posed the Philistines would have a corresponding feat of it. But they were routed with enormous sinughter ophni and Phinehas, the sons of Ell, were killed, and the precious Ark itself was captured by the Philistines When the newscame to Eli he hore up under the defeat of the army and the slaughter of his sons; but the los of the Ark of God was too great. He fell over from his chair and immediately died. Thus was the prophecy fulfilled which Samuel had uttered when a child. It was now a time of great religious decleu was now a time of great religious decleration in the Jewish nation. The loose example of Eii had been followed by the people. The administration of Samuel was to follow, and it came mone too soon. From the career of Eli and his dishonored death we may learn that it is not enough to be amilable and easy-going, or to live among religious surroundings. The discharge of duty is something beyond and above these. Eli peglected his duty, and came to a had end. luty, and came to a bad end. 12 example is to be hunned, not followed

A Good Judge for Brooklyn.

From the Herala. Mr. Willard Bartlett has been nominated by the Democrats for the new Supreme Court Justiceshi in the Second Judicial district. This is a good nomina tion. Mr. Bartlett is a first-rate lawyer, and the right sort of a man for the bench. The chances are that be will be destroyed. will be elected.

From the Albany Arque. The Democrats of the Second Judicial dis-trict have nominated Mr. Willard Bartlett of Brooklyn for Justice of the Supreme Court. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made. Mr. Bartlett is a very able awyer, a profound scholar, an excellent write man of strong, clear, upright, and refined character His qualities, accomplishments, experience, and man ners form a union which will make him an admirable ustice of the Supreme Court.

A California Confession.

This remarkable speech was made by Judge Blackwood at the latest meeting of the California Horti-cultural Society: "Laborers are scarce. Whence shall come a supply? The Chinese are gradually dispersing, and immigration is not sufficient to fill the demands or our increasing scres of orchards and vineyards. No one would advocate the abolition of the Restriction act; but what shall we do?" what shall we do !"

Gov. Bon Butler has no Doubt. Gov. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts

m Boston yesterday morning. He was asked: What is your object in visiting this city !" "Purely private business; some law matters, but mainly other business. It is four months since I war ere, and matters have accumulated which needed at

Is it true that the International Union of Cigar Makers have retained you to appear in the Supreme Court next Monday in support of the tenement house law ""
"It is not true. I have been retained to argue the nal questions of the matter in cas-

constitutional questions of the matter in case it comes up before the United States Supreme Court. That court is so crowded with business that if noticed at once it would be three years before the case could be argued."

How long will you remain in hown "
I have to morrow evening."

There can be no doubt of the result."

There can be no doubt of the result."

Ov. Butler did not reply.

Gon. Butlar's Dutch Gap Canal. The Dutch Gap Canal, which Gen. Butler be-gan when he was in command near Richmond, is about to be made useful to navigators. It cuts through a peninsula at the widening of a horseshoe in the James River, and whom widened and despensed will save vessels several miles of travel. It is 1815 miles below Richmond Gen. Wright has advertised for proposals to do the work. EX-GOV. TALBOT ANGRY.

Characterising the Language Used by Gov Butler as Unworthy of a Contieman. Boston, Oct. 6 .- The controversy between

Gov. Butler and the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity is becoming more and nore bitter. The Governor to-day made another sharp and formal demand for the books of the Board. In his summons he says: The Chairman has assumed the right and power

ithhold from the Executive the examination of certain books of account of the expenditures of very large sum of money belonging to the Commonwealth, amounting o thousands of dollars. For reasons properly stated in the enclosed letter to him. I think I have the right to those books, and I now make a formal demand for the privilege of examining them, and ask the action of the Board on that demand. I desire a yea and may vote to board on that demand.

I desire a second on the property of the record, so that if it becomes necessary to apply for a writ of mandamus or other proper process, I shall know upon whom to serve it. The Board rejected a proposition to comply

with the order, and ex-Gov. Talbot, the Chair-

man, sent to the Governor another communi-

man, sent to the Governor another communication, in which he said that the Board is advised that there is no provision of law authorizing the Governor to make such a demand as that made by Gov. Butler, and no process of law known to any judicial tribunal in this State for enforcing such a demand. Therefore the Board "respectfully declines to comply with the extraordinary and unlawful demand of the Executive." Chairman Taibot, however, assures the Governor that the Board will lend any assistance they can to investigate any pretended or alleged abuses of any of their employees, and for that purpose the records will be open daily at their place of deposit, in the State House, to the Executive or any proper person who may be designated by him to examine them. The letter concludes:

As to the gross and insuffing language made use of by your Excellency concerning myself in your communication of the 20th uit. to the Board I can only characterise it as unworthy of any one claiming the name of gontleman, much less of any one who, by virtue of the high office you hold, should be the exemplar to young and old alike of the utmost courtesy and deference to every citizen. My position compels me to address your Excellency for intitul discharge of my duty to the Commonwealth, but neither the duties I discharge nor the people of Massachusetts, whom I shall cheerfully serve to the end, without fee or reward, require me to tamely sabint to the repetition of such language from the Executive to a public servent as never before defaced the correspondence of a Governor of this State. If I did not notice here and now your offensive treatment of me, and properly resent it, I should be so wanting in self-respect as to deserve the condemnation of every citizen. While protesting against the discourtesy shown me, and resenting it in the only method left me as a gittleman, I am not unmindral of the respect lowe to the high office held by our obedient servant. cation, in which he said that the Board is ad

The language to which Chairman Taibot objects was made use of by Gov. Butler in a letter of Sept. 29 written in reply to a communication from Mr. Taibot refusing to send to the Governor certa in books and vouchers. It was as follows:

Governor certa in Dooks and voucners. It was as follows:

If the accounts of money that have been disbursed have been honestly kept, what objection is there to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who has the sudding of these accounts, having the books placed in his hands! If they are not honest accounts, I can understand why Ilonest Tom Talloot should desire to hold them back. Hose is no new action of the agents of the Board of Ileath, Lunacy, and Charity. Thomas March, Jr. kept back the account of the dead when the Rovernor wantown to Billerica, and perhaps this disease is infectious, because his father's bundenian (Talloot) takes the same course in withholding the books of public executive business from the Chief Executive. If this is your opinion and always has been of the power of the kneutry. I can understand why no more of the abuses that existed during your administration of the Executive office were remedied or discovered.

COUPONS STOLEN FOR TEN YEARS. Discoveries Mude in the Finance Department by the City Accountants.

The report of the Commissioners of Acounts on the coupon frauds and the general ondition of the Finance Department will be made to the Mayor to-morrow. The tabu-lated statements upon which the report is based cover about one hundred sheets of paper three feet square, and hundreds of sheets of paper of bank ledger size. The report will show that the double payments of interest began ten years ago, and were made, with few exceptions, on the \$15,000,000 of bonds known as the Belmont loan. Nearly all the coupon bonds issued prior to 1874 were included in that loan. They were Park and Dock bonds and Consolidated City stock. Some of the overpayments were made on Tax Relief bonds. The report will also show exactly how the coupon frauds were committed, and will give reasons for rejecting the theory that counterleit coupons were used. The Commissioners' former report covered only the time between the beginning of 1879 and August, 1882, when Clerk William B. Carroll died. That report gave the amount of the city's loss at about \$169.000. The new report will fix the sum at a considerably higher figure.

The trial of Ira C. Bellows, who has been indicted for misappropriating the city's money while he was employed in the Water Register's office, has been set down for Nov. 13. gan ten years ago, and were made, with few

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- At the Treasury Deevasion of the new Civil Service law in the Appraiser's office in New York. It is said that in the Appraiser's office there is a class of skilled inborers known as openoffice there is a class of skilled incorers shown as open-ers and packers, whose occupation is the opening and unpacking of cases of merchandise for appraisal, and Delmonico balls have as yet ibeen promised. the have heretofore been paid at the rate of \$3 per day who have heretofore been paid at the rate of \$3 per day for their services. This rate of wages brings them for their service which includes persons whose salaries range from \$800.0 \$1,200 per year. As there had been some complaint from New York merchants of delay in the appraisal of goods, it was recently determines to increase the force, and Gen. Retcham thought if he were allowed to appoint men for probationary period of three months he could make been approximated by the service of the return of the Services than \$3 been day, which is least than \$400 per year, and the services of the Treasury, with the approximate different openers and packers at \$2.50 per day. This rate of wages, which is least than \$400 per year, keeps them out of the classified service, so that their appointment does not come which is least than \$400 per year, keeps them out of the classified service, so that their appointment does not come which is least than \$400 per year, keeps them out of the classified service.

A California Prison Romance. An innocent man has just been released fro? California prison, but not until he had been for twentythree months a prisoner. The Taylors, the Mitchells, and the Bidwells owned estates in the Big Meadows of Plumess county, in the heart of the Sierras, 10,000 feet above sea level. There was a dispute about land, and above sea level. There was a dispute about land, and one of Bidwell's harns was burned, and Taylor was sent to the State prison as the locendlary. He was treated as a common convict until his friends beyond the precincts of San Queen the state of San Q

The Bridge Care Running Regularly. The bridge cars ram regularly yesterday, and without interruption. Superintendent Martin said that the cable grips were now working like a charm and no further trouble was expected from the superintendent of the collistic of a said that more people rode on the CTI yesterday than on any day since they began running. The freelpts from the cars were six times greater than those "om the promenade. The rain helped the car traffic considerably.

Suits Against Importors of Pickies, The Government has brought suits against Park & Tilford, F. B. & H. K. Thurber & Co., Acker, Mer-rall & Condit, and Austin & Nichols, to recover ad-ditional duties for the Government on imported pickles, which are said to have been appraised below value.

They Are. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am of derman parentage, born and brought up in New York. Are my children true born Americans! F. Dastlan.

The Ideas of a Sincere Christian. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The com munication I send you was suggested by the following paragraph from a Pennsylvania correspondent, which appeared in TRE SURDAY SUR of Sept. 16:

appeared in Tex Suspay Sun of Sept. 16:

I would like to make my son a present of a book—a book the reading of which would help to form his character and make a man of him what book would you recommend? How would "Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son "dot! Don't recommend the Bible, for I don't believe in its inspiration at all.

Your correspondent seems to have forgotten the perfect character of Job, and the beautiful character of the virtuous woman described so concisely and yet so minutely in the last chapter of the Book of Proverbs. And yet those characters of transcendent excellence were formed by observing and obeying the commandments and pracepts of the Bible. Every man, woman, and child should read and, commit to memory the twenty-

child should read and commit to memory the twenty-ninth chapter of Job and the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, for no more beautiful descriptions of manly d womanly character were ever written. DESPTING. Drifting away, drifting away, Further and further off each day. Drifting away from the path of truth, Old age, manhood, childhood, and youth. Drifting away from the Holy Book, Drifting away from the sacred page In this proud, boasting, reckless age

tion to trifling souvenirs of pearls and dis-Drifting away from the pure, sweet light monds, was a marriage settlement of £60,000. One cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayase Expectorant always prompt, thorough, and efficacious. Brifting, drifting down to the grave. Far from the Arm that alone can save

The killing frosts of the last few nights have lighted up, on hill and mountain side, the brilliant fires of autumn, and have driven the

wanderers back to town in such numbers the the theatres, the clubs, and the Park are as full as in December. After its long summer social sleep, the city has awakened as bright and gas and beautiful as the most ardent lover of the ple turesque could desire. For, let artists and war shippers of nature's beauties say what they will New York in the light of its October sunbeams, with its green squares and broad avenues alive with animated nature in all its most varied and active phases, has vitality and interest enough about it to satisfy the requirements of Dr. Johnson himself. Watering place life in over for this year. Newport has hauled down her flag at least three weeks earlier than usual and people are leaving there in shoals every day. Drawing room seats on the trains and staterooms in the night boats are selling at a premium, and are engaged more than a week in advance. A few of the cottagers still remain, among them Mrs. Paran Stevens, who has had one or two charming, musicals since the home ward rush began, and some few who came down

for Miss Kean's wedding on the 4th will return

and finish the autumn at their seaside homes,

indulging themselves with sociable little dinners instead of state banquets, and enjoying

the luxuries of old clothes and free discussions

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

of departed friends. The universal verdict in regard to the dead and gone season seems to be that it has not been distinctly a gay one; that apathy and satiety have been as distinguishing a feature o its bright summer days as gladness and content; that the air has been darkened by mis-chlovous rumors and injurious reports, and that, in short, except for the very young it has been noither pleasant nor prosperous. The Casino has been financially a failure, and socially but a moderate success. Cupid has been snubbed by the elderlies and scowled at by the fortune hunters, until the little god has folded nis wings disconsolately, and declined even to flutter them over moonlight sails, picnics, o straw rides. As a consequence, sentiment and love making have been at a discount, and youths and maidens are all equally out of sorts.

The season at Lenox dies hard. Many have left, but others are continually arriving to take their places. Among the late arrivals are Mrs Griswold Gray, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Schuyler Van selaer and Miss Edith Griswold. Miss May Duncan, Mr. Philip Allen, and Mr. Furman of Philadelphia have been visiting at Mr. Lanier's. The Misses Frelinghuysen. Mrs. John C. Green, Mrs. and Miss Haven, and Mrs. Wm. C. Schermerhorn are still at the hotel. Meanwhile the mountains are ablaze with red and gold tints, and the morning zephyrs sharp and keen enough to tinge cheeks and noses with a corresponding hue. A supper party at Mrs Braem's and a reception at Mrs. Bishop's have

been the only large gatherings of the week.

The sad accident which befel the six-yearold daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who are occupying Mrs. Charles Kneeland's house this season, has thrown a gloom over the gay world. The child, who was climbing an apple tree, lost her footing and fell to the ground, thereby sustaining internal injuries so severe that her life is despaired of. Mr. Shepard, who accompanied Lord Coleridge or his Western tour, has been telegraphed for. So far, the autumn races at Jerome Park have

had but a mild social significance. Next week, however, will see a change in the club hous and the grand stand, as many have come back to the city expressly to attend the meetings, and large parties are making up on Long Isl and and along the Hudson River for a night of two in town and a visit to the New Yorker's fa rorite race course. The progress of American women in all ath-

etic and outdoor sports has been made very prominent at New Brighton during the las veek, when such good play was seen at the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Tournament there as astonished many of the men. It was a pretty sight, too-the bright dresses and coquettis turbans of the fair players, and the grace and ease of their flying figures as they served and sent their balls. Miss Adelaide Robinson, daughter of Mr. Beverley Robinson, made some capital strokes, although she did not play wel enough to carry off the prize, which was won

by a Jersey damsel.

The predictions for the coming winter do not point in the direction of as much gayety as has marked the last few seasons. The number of débutantes is extremely small, and, whereas last year they were as numerous as the star above us, this year they can almost be counted and a painful uncertainty hangs over Patri-

arch's and F. C. D. C.s. The disposition to abandon city homes and to spend a large portion of the winter in the country is growing, and suburban towns and their respective railroads are likely to benefit thereby. It is rumored that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Fifth avenue mansion will be closed unti late in the winter and that Mrs. Vanderbill will remain at "Idichour" and dispense her hospitalities there until the new year is well advanced. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbill will, however, take possession of their new no con the corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue, in 120 course of a few weeks. Mr. William E. Strong has rented his house in Thirtyeighth street, and proposes to spend the winter at Seabright. At Bayshore and Babylon there will be quite a colony of winter residents, among them Mr. Duncan Wood and Mr. Schuyier Parsons. . At Lawrence, L. I., a large settle ment has recently grown up of summer and winter residents, consisting principally of members of the Neilson and Lawrence families, and at Garden City several cottages have been taken for the winter, among others by Ledyard Stevens and Mr. Lucius K. Wilmerding. Mr. . Kearney Warren's beautiful residence in East Twenty-third street, has also passed into

new hands, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren, who will probably go abroad for a year, will be greatly nissed among their many friends. Thus the inevitable law of change will somewhat alter and disturb society's surface this coming winter; but many will come though the few may go, and with the doors of two grand opera houses standing invitingly open. to say nothing of the minor attractions of theares, Philharmonics, dancing classes and the undying afternoon tea, social stagnation need

not be seriously apprehende. The engagement is announced. Miss Meigh of Washington to Mr. Archibald Forbe." The lovers of wedding festivities have a idea vista of engagements stretching jout before

them. Next week, on Wednesday, Miss Cowdin's wedding will attract a crowd to Grace Church. On Thursday a special train from the Grand Central station will convey the relatives and friends of Miss Grace Parish to her father's beautiful place at Irvington, where a large reception in the nature of an autumn garden party will follow the marriage. which is to be solemnized in the Presbyterian church at Irvington. Cards are out for the vedding of Miss Woodbury and Mr. Arthur Gordon Weld, which is to take place on Saturlay next at Dr. Wynkoop's seaside villa at Fat Rockaway, Among the November marriages will be Miss

Lily Marie's to Mr. Morris Barnewell and Mr. J. Egmont Schermerhorn's to Miss Cotting. Miss Anna Hale and Mr. Elliot Roosevelt will have s gay wedding in December, as will Miss de Ruyter and Mr. Moses Campbell in January. while from over the sea come invitations to a large circle of near and dear friends on this side from Mrs. William P. Lee to the marriage of her daughter. Miss Lucy Tracy Lee, to Mr. Ernest William Beckett Denison, which ceremony was to take place on Thursday last at St. Peter's Church, Eaton square, London-s breakfast to follow at 13 Albemarle street. The bridegroom's present on this occasion, in addi-